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UNITED STATES.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HYGIENE.

[Adopted since July 1, 1911.]

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

DRINKING CUPS AND DISHES USED IN PUBLIC PLACES AND IN HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC.

SEC. 1. The use of public and common drinking cups, glasses, or vessels of any kind to be used in common, for the purpose of drinking therefrom on railroad trains or in stations, in public or private schools, public buildings, halls, churches, theaters, markets, playgrounds, parks, stores, hotels, offices and office buildings, factories or manufacturing establishments, or in any other public place whatsoever, in the city of Cleveland, is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 2. No person, partnership, or corporation in charge or control of any railroad train or station, or public or private school, public building, hall, church, theater, market, playground, park, store, hotel, office or office building, factory or manufacturing establishment, or in any other public place whatsoever, shall furnish, provide, place or expose, or allow to be furnished, provided, placed or exposed, any cup, glass, or any other drinking vessel at any place where the public or more than one particular individual may or can have access to or the use of such vessel, or where such vessels, may or can be used in common by the public or by more than one particular individual, on any railroad train or in any station, or public or private school, public building, hall, church, theater, market, playground, park, store, hotel, office and office building, factory or manufacturing establishment, or at any other place whatsoever, under his or its control in the city of Cleveland.

SEC. 3. The owner, lessee, or person in charge of any hotel, saloon, restaurant, drug store, soda fountain, or any place of public refreshment, shall furnish glasses, cups, dishes, and other eating or drinking vessels and utensils used in the said hotel, saloon, restaurant, drug store, soda fountains, or other places of public refreshment, to be thoroughly cleansed after use by each and every customer in a manner approved by the board of health.

SEC. 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of the above sections shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$25, and each day's failure to comply with any provision of the above sections shall constitute an additional and separate offense.

This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its adoption and legal publication. [Resolution board of health, adding Title VII to part 6 of Rules and Regulations of the board of health. Adopted Sept. 1, 1911.]

HARTFORD, CONN.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—NOTIFICATION, ISOLATION, PLACARDING, DISINFECTION.

REGULATION 1. Every physician shall report in writing to the board of health, within 12 hours after his recognition of the disease, every case of cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, leprosy, smallpox, diphtheria (membranous croup), typhoid fever, scarlet fever, cerebrospinal fever, poliomyelitis, whooping cough, measles, or such other contagious or infectious disease as the board of health may designate.

REGULATION 2. Every householder in whose house any person shall be ill with any of the following diseases, to wit: Cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, leprosy, smallpox, diphtheria (membranous croup), typhoid fever, scarlet fever, cerebrospinal fever, poliomyelitis, whooping cough, measles, or such other contagious or infectious disease as the board of health may designate, shall report the same to the board of health within 12 hours of his first gaining knowledge of such disease, provided no physician shall be in attendance.

REGULATION 3. Until permission has been received from the board of health, no clothing or other property that may have been exposed to the infection of cholera, typhus fever, leprosy, diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever, smallpox, or such other malignant contagious diseases as the board of health may designate shall be removed from the house; neither shall any occupant of such infected dwelling change his residence, nor shall any public or circulating library or any schoolbook be taken into the house without the consent of said board of health.

REGULATION 4. Whoever is infected with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria (membranous croup), or other malignant contagious disease requiring isolation to protect the public shall immediately proceed to some isolated place or room designated by the board of health, and remain there until permitted to remove by order of said board. Every parent or guardian of any child or ward infected with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, or other malignant contagious disease shall immediately cause such child or ward to be conveyed to some isolated place or room designated by the board of health, and no parent or guardian shall permit such child or ward to remove from such place or room until the board of health shall certify that all danger of communicating the disease is passed.

REGULATION 5. No person other than the attending physicians, nurses, and the agents of the board of health shall enter, and no dog, cat, or other animal shall be allowed to enter any apartment or place set apart for the treatment of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or other malignant contagious disease without the consent of the board of health.

REGULATION 6. No person affected with smallpox, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, whooping cough, or measles shall attend any public meeting or assembly or travel in any public conveyance.

REGULATION 7. Upon every house or apartment in which there is a case of diphtheria, including membranous croup, scarlet fever, or such other malignant contagious disease as the board of health may determine under quarantine, shall be placed a placard with the name of the disease. This placard shall not be defaced or removed by any person without the authority of the board of health.

REGULATION 8. No person having the care either as physician, parent, or attendant of any person who has been placed in isolation for a contagious disease shall advise or permit such other person to leave any place designated by the board of health as a place of quarantine before said board shall have certified that this can be done without danger to others.

REGULATION 9. It shall be the duty of any physician or person having charge of a case of contagious disease ordered into isolation by the board of health to report to said board as soon as the case is ready for dismissal.

Before the card placed upon a house or apartment in which there is a case of diphtheria or membranous croup on the restrictions placed on intercourse between the inmates of such house will be removed, a culture shall be taken from the throat of each patient surviving and a report received from the laboratory of the Hartford board of health or the State board of health that such culture does not show the presence of bacillus of diphtheria. And a second culture and report and cultures from persons in contact with the case may be required as the board of health may direct. The culture for release as above described shall be taken by the physician attending the case. Subsequent cultures may be taken by the medical inspector if desired. If an interval of four weeks has elapsed without securing a culture free from diphtheria bacilli and clinical signs of the disease are absent, the board of health will, upon request of the physician in attendance, take further cultures as may be necessary.

REGULATION 10. Placards posted on account of scarlet fever may be removed when desquamation has ceased and no abnormal discharges from the nose or throat are present. Cases in which no evident desquamation or unusual discharge exists will be kept under quarantine for three weeks and may be released after that date upon the approval of the board of health.

DISINFECTION REGULATION 11. It is to be remembered that direct sunlight and fresh air are powerful disinfectants, and that both of these should be admitted as freely as possible to all rooms in which patients are under treatment for contagious disease.

All washable clothing removed from contact with cases of smallpox, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or such other diseases as the board of health may direct shall be disinfected by soaking for at least one hour in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid in water, a 1 to 1000 solution of corrosive sublimate in water, or by such other means as the board of health may direct before being removed from the room. Clothing or bed linen thus treated may then be washed and laundered in the usual way. Milk bottles are to be thoroughly washed in scalding water before being returned to the dealer.

Discharges from the nose and throat of patients suffering from diphtheria, consumption, scarlet fever, or such other diseases as the board of health may direct are preferably to be received in a paper sputum cup or on pieces of tissue paper or cloth, which should be at once placed in a paper bag and burned before they become dry; otherwise, they may be received in a receptacle containing one of the above-named disinfecting solutions, which should be emptied frequently.

All discharges from cases of typhoid fever should be disinfected by remaining in contact with at least a pint of a solution of 6 ounces of chlorinated lime to a gallon of water for at least one hour, after which the vessels may be emptied and cleansed.

Upon termination or removal of all cases of diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, consumption, or such other diseases as the board of health may direct, the premises must be disinfected in a manner satisfactory to the board of health.

REGULATION 12. No superintendent, principal, or teacher in any school or any parent or guardian of any child attending school shall permit a child sick with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, measles, German measles, consumption, chickenpox, mumps, itch, lice, favus, ringworm, contagious impetigo, or such other contagious diseases as the board of health may direct, to attend school, nor shall any child residing in any household in which such disease exists be allowed to attend school without a permit from the board of health. No person living in any single house or apartment upon which a card has been placed, as required in section 7, shall attend school without a written permit from the board of health and the superintendent of schools.

Children exposed to infection from diphtheria who have removed from the infected household may be admitted to school if cultures from the nose and throat do not show the germ of that disease. Those exposed to scarlet fever may be admitted if showing no unusual symptoms after an interval of 10 days from the last exposure.

Children sick with measles, German measles, mumps, or chickenpox shall be excluded from school for two weeks, and in chickenpox until all crusts are removed. Other children in the family who have not had the disease are excluded for two weeks from the appearance of the last case. Cases of whooping cough are excluded for a period of one month and until a period of three days have elapsed without a "whoop." Other children in the family are to be excluded if showing any signs of cough. Children who have had these diseases may be admitted if in the opinion of the medical inspector it is safe to do so. [Regulations board of health, approved Nov. 1, 1911.]

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

MILK—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE.

Be it ordained by the common council of the city of St. Joseph as follows:

SEC. 1. Every person or firm selling milk or cream within the city of St. Joseph shall obtain from the board of health, on the 1st day of November of each year, a certificate of registration; such certificate to be nontransferable, and may be revoked for the violation of milk ordinances of the city of St. Joseph or any rule of the board of health. Also every person or firm who may desire to engage in the sale of milk or cream at any time shall obtain a certificate of registration, as above stated, before engaging in such business. Every person on making application for a certificate of registration shall be required to give his name and address and the location of his dairy and the number of cows in his herd from which the milk or cream is obtained; or, if such person is not a producer, but buys milk from another party, he shall give the name and address of the other party, together with the location of the dairy of such party, if any, and the number of cows in the herd. Said certificates shall be serially numbered, and every dealer shall have his certificate number legibly painted on both sides of each vehicle which is used by him in the delivery of milk or cream. When milk or cream is sold in any place of business the certificate itself shall be conspicuously posted. Any dealer desiring to change his supply of milk shall notify the board of health of his intention, and if such source of supply is found to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the law, the dealer may make such change.

SEC. 2. Every person or firm controlling or having in possession any dairy or cows supplying milk or cream to anyone within the city of St. Joseph shall provide and maintain a suitable milk house for the purpose of cooling, mixing, storing, canning or bottling the same. Said milk house or room shall not be located in or be a part of any residence, dwelling house, or barn. Milk or cream shall not be cooled, stored, mixed, or kept in any room or place occupied by any person or persons for sleeping or living apartments, or occupied by horses, cows, or other animals or fowls of any kind. Cooling, bottling, mixing, or store rooms for milk or cream shall be used for no other purpose whatever. All rooms or houses in which milk or cream is cooled, stored, mixed, or